

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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NO. 345.

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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be liberal
as in any of the newspapers published in the
West.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
joining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 18th, 1862-ff.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St., betw. Third & Fourth
Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confined to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1862-ff.

JAMES SPEED,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Balliett, Smith & Co., in the practice of the law under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,
attend to the unsatisfied law business of James
Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1862-ff.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
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Sept. 14, 1862-ff.

J. M. GRAY,
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Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Louis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Plated Plates, which, for cleanliness,
durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1862-ff.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, a
large lot of CANEWOOD, Pittsburgh, Yonkers, and
Pomona, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,
Kentucky.

A. C. KEENON, Informer
"friends and customers," that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main Street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits the patronage of the public.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, or reasonable
terms.

Frankfort, March 22, 1862-ff.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.
For the District of Kentucky.
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—
Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
E. L. Van Winkle, Secy. of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarko, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
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Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Albert Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Critenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sned, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Maysburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tifford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General,
Frankfort.

W. T. Popper, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal,
Frankfort.

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Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Colling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardstown.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphon, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Graville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court,
Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS

1st Dist.—P. D. Yelser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapman, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Hamilton Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED

DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said

JOHN W. PHILLIPS, and his delivery to the jailor of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE

By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 12, 1864—w&t—28.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
FIRST DIVISION.
I want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBERSHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

STATEMENT
of THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor<br

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....JULY 18, 1864

Re-Construction of States.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

From all sections of this and adjoining States, the information comes up of magnificent wheat, rye and oat crops; and the prospect is very flattering for heavy yield of corn, potatoes, buckwheat, etc. In portions of Northern Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other Northern States, a severe drought had prevailed for several months; but at length copious rains are falling, and the people are rejoicing that the fears of famine, which stared them in the face, are dispelled.

There are reports from Canada—believed in some quarters—that movements are on foot to make an attack upon Johnson Island, and release the rebel prisoners confined there. The plan is said to be well digested, and a favorable opportunity alone is waited for to carry it out.

Rumor also says that in New Brunswick it has been arranged to make a raid from that Province into Maine. And, we presume the evidence of the truth of the report must be strong, as the Governor of Maine has asked the President to send two gunboats to Castine and Eastport; and they were promptly sent.

There are a number of prominent rebels now in the British Provinces, among them G. N. SANDERS, JACOB THOMPSON, and others equally prominent. Their presence there may be to aid and assist the neutral British and rebel refugees in their projects.

From the Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 22D KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
CAMP MORGANIA BEND, LA.,
June 23, 1864.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Sir: Not long since you received a communication from Company I, of the Twenty-second Kentucky Regiment, repudiating the delegates of Carter county, for their bold and noble stand for the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The authors of the letter also pretended to give full details of the gentlemen, and that in very abusive language; they seemed to think that it was a great slur upon their county and State; and thought, no doubt, but they would get great praise from their friends in the county. But I think otherwise. It showed a weakness to sensible minds, at this day and age; it showed that their prejudice was stronger than their interest in their country's cause.

After suffering the hardships of a soldier's life for nearly three years, they would now cast their votes against the principles for which they were fighting.

Does it not look strange, that they could be so prejudiced in their party feeling? But, with all that, allow me to say, that LINCOLN will get a good vote in the Twenty-second. There are many good and true men, that have determined, aside of all party feeling, to come forth in their true colors and show to the world, that we have seen the evil of slavery in its many forms. We know, as mountain men, it has been a curse to us. We know, that we have not had the advantage of free schools, like other sister States; and it is owing chiefly to that "divine institution" called "slavery".

We intend to vote for LINCOLN, because he is in favor of the prosecution of the war. We have tried him nearly four years, and he has done every thing that mortal man could do, to stop the war, on just and honorable terms. He has proposed, time and again, to the traitors of the South, to come back to their allegiance, and they would be protected in their rights, in accordance with the Constitution; but they laughed us to scorn. Nothing short of the recognition of the "Confederacy" would do them any good. So, I think, we should now show them, by the election of LINCOLN, for the second term; that we are in earnest.

I consider this one of the noblest struggles that ever called a free people to arms. This is the third trial for American independence; and, if successful,—of which I have no doubt,—what a glorious nation we will be. We will then have proved to foreign nations that a free Republican Government can stand: See the example. Then comes the tottering of thrones; then, the down-trodden of all Europe, will make one grand struggle for liberty. That is what cheers the American soldier, more than any other. He is fighting for principle, and that is the liberty of the poor man. He can vindicate his rights as well as the man that is worth his millions.

The great error, with the majority of our Regiment, is, they are afraid the negro will be put on an equality with the white race. But that is a very false idea. The laws of nature forbid it. It is true, that there are fanatics in the North, such as Phillips, that advocate such a doctrine. That is the ticket that nominated Fremont; and God knows, they are as bitter against the Administration as the Copperhead party. But, I see from some of the "Peace" journals, that they think Fremont would be quite a suitable candidate to head their ticket. So it is plain, to any unbiased mind, that the Copperheads would sacrifice all principle to carry out their party notion.

God forbid, that we should ever see the day, that such men will rule this Government. Farewell to liberty in this country, if such should ever be the case. But I live in hopes, that people's eyes are open to the emergency; and I think that my brother soldiers of the Twenty-second will see their error in time to cast their votes for the man that has proved himself a friend to the country, and more especially to the soldier.

Look at the thousands of cases of desertion in the army, and how many have been pardoned, after the sentence of death had been passed by the court martial! He has doubly shown himself the friend of the soldier. It would be well for some of our regiments to think upon this subject; for it has a close relation to some of their cases. But, as a general thing, you see them the most ungrateful. It would have been quite different, if we had had such a man as "Old Hickory" at the head of the Government. Many a poor fellow being would now be in eternity, that lives to enjoy liberty, by the kind interposition of President LINCOLN.

EUGENE A. SHAW,
Co. C, 22nd Reg't. Ky. Vols.

usurpation, or to have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, shall be excluded, though he offer to take the oath; and in case any person who shall have borne arms against the United States shall offer to vote he shall be deemed to have borne arms voluntarily unless he shall prove the contrary by the testimony of a qualified voter. The poll-book, showing the name and oath of each voter, shall be returned to the provisional governor by the commissioners of election or the one acting, and the provisional governor shall canvass such returns, and declare the person having the highest number of votes elected.

And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him;

And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I proposed a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted, nevertheless I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed:

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secy. of State.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the convention shall declare, on behalf of the people of the State, their submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall adopt the following provisions, hereby prescribed by the United States to guarantee a republican form of government to every State and incorporate them in the Constitution of the State, that is to say:

First. No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, State or Confederate, under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the legislature, or governor.

Second. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State.

Third. No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when the convention shall have adopted those provisions, it shall proceed to re-establish a republican form of government, and ordain a constitution containing those provisions, which, when adopted, the convention shall by ordinance provide for submitting to the people of the State entitled to vote under this law, at an election to be held in the manner prescribed by the act for the election of delegates; but at a time and place named by the convention, at which election the said electors, and none others, shall vote directly for or against such constitution and form of State government, and the returns of said election shall be made to the provisional governor, who shall canvass the same in the presence of the electors, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution and form of government, he shall certify the same, with a copy thereof, to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the government so established, and none other, as the constitutional government of the State, and from the date of such recognition, and not before, senators and representatives, and electors for President and Vice President may be elected in such State, according to the laws of the State and of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the convention shall refuse to re-establish the State government on the conditions aforesaid, the provisional governor shall declare it dissolved; but it shall be the duty of the President, whenever he shall have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the people of the State entitled to vote under this act, in number not less than a majority of those enrolled, are willing to re-establish a State government on the conditions aforesaid, to direct the provisional governor to order another election of delegates to a convention for the purpose and in the manner prescribed in this act, and to proceed in all respects as hereinbefore provided, either to dissolve the convention, or to certify the State government to re-establish it by the President.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That, until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State government, the provisional governor in each of said States shall see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State in force when the State government was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State; but no law or usage whereby any person was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized or enforced by any court or officer in such State, and the laws for the trial and punishment of white persons shall extend to all persons, and jurors shall have the qualifications of voters under this law for delegates to the convention. The President shall appoint such officers provided for by the laws of the State when its government was overthrown as he may find necessary to the civil administration of the State, all which officers shall be entitled to receive the fees and emoluments provided by the State laws for such officers.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, until the recognition of a State government as aforesaid, the provisional governor shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, cause to be assessed, levied, and collected, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and every year thereafter, the taxes provided by the laws of such State to be levied during the fiscal year preceding the overthrow of the State government thereof, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State, as nearly as may be, and the officers appointed, as aforesaid, are vested with all powers of levying and collecting such taxes, by distress or sale, as are vested in any officers or tribunals of the State government aforesaid for those purposes. The proceeds of such taxes shall be accounted for to the provisional governor, and by him applied to the expenses of the administration of the laws in such State, subject to the direction of the President, and the surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such State, to be paid to the State upon an appropriation therefor, to be made when a republican form of government shall be recognized therein by the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons held to involuntary servitude or labor in the State aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty, under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall, on *habeas corpus*, discharge them.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in, or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction of such act shall be punished by fine of not

less than fifteen hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

War News and Army Items.

In reference to the siege of Washington we give the following telegram to the Cincinnati Gazette:-

Washington, July 14.—Telegraphic communication with the North was renewed last night, but the Government required the wires for its uses, and this is the earliest time at which we can present a connected view of the transactions since communications were cut off. On Sunday night despatches from Baltimore announced that the rebels were moving in this direction. On Monday morning a small force of them appeared in front of our fortifications beyond Georgetown, and near Silver Springs, on the Seventh street road. They took possession of the houses in the vicinity, established sharpshooters, and began picking off our exposed men.

This state of affairs was substantially kept up until Tuesday night. When they descended early Wednesday morning, their retreat was discovered, but no pursuit was permitted for several hours. It is understood, though not definitely known, that the whole rebel force crossed the Potomac at Poolesville and Ball's Bluff, about 35 miles up the river from Washington, and that they are now well on their way to Richmond, with long trains of wagons laden with supplies and droves of cattle, and that a large proportion of them are now mounted on horses stolen throughout Maryland. The bulk of their force must have been concentrating at Poolesville, while their rear guard was besieging Washington. A critical inspection of their camping ground will convince any one at all accustomed to such matters that they never had more than eight hundred, or at the very outside a thousand, men, on the Seventh street road, besieging this city.

The following article, from this morning's National Intelligencer, fairly represents the general understanding and feeling on the whole ridiculous subject:

"The military demonstration on the outskirts of the National Capital, within the last few days, has come to an end. This demonstration did not take the form of anything like an attack on the city, except in front of Fort Stevens, where some skirmishing disclosed the presence of a hostile force on Monday and Tuesday last. The number of the enemy's force at this point, or at any other, was utterly unknown to our military authorities, but it has been subsequently developed that at that locality it never much, if at all, exceeded five or six hundred men. We have received information to this effect from officers who have traced the marks of the encampment of besiegers since their evacuation during the night of Tuesday last, after the reconnaissance which, late in the evening of that day, was ordered by General Wright for the purpose of feeling the strength of the enemy. It is moreover confirmed by the testimony of persons who have come into the city since the siege was raised.

Some slight demonstrations were made by the enemy at two other points on our north and northeastern front, but the number engaged in them, or in the dash made on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore on Tuesday last, is, of course, unknown, though from the paucity of their achievements, their co-operative detachments must have been small. The reconnaissance on Tuesday evening in front of Fort Stevens, resulted in a smart brush with the besieging party, who were easily driven by the small body of our troops sent out on the scout, until darkness put an end to the pursuit. Our troops lost not three hundred men, killed, wounded and missing, in the attack. The insurgents' loss was not so great, from the paucity of their numbers. They left upward of ninety of their wounded at the house of Mr. Blair, and a few of their dead on the field. At daybreak yesterday morning the enemy was no longer visible; and so for the present ends what will pass into history as the two days' siege of Washington, which terminates as mysteriously as it began.

"The location, number and distribution of the other forces engaged in the invasion of Maryland, during the siege of Washington, are unknown to our military authorities. Further information in all these points may probably be elicited by the pursuit of the enemy which is now being pressed by the experienced and gallant officers of the 6th Corps.

"We regret to state that before decamping from the city the raiders burnt the country house of Hon. Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General, and rifled the mansion of his father, Francis P. Blair, abstracting, it is supposed, the papers and correspondence of the latter. Our troops lost not three hundred men, killed, wounded and missing, in the attack. The insurgents' loss was not so great, from the paucity of their numbers. They left upward of ninety of their wounded at the house of Mr. Blair, and a few of their dead on the field. At daybreak yesterday morning the enemy was no longer visible; and so for the present ends what will pass into history as the two days' siege of Washington, which terminates as mysteriously as it began.

To this statement by the Intelligencer, it may be added that the pursuit of which it speaks is not understood here to be amounting to anything. We have comparatively a small force of cavalry, and the majority of rebels had stolen horses for themselves, and had a long ways the start of us. It is supposed that they will not trouble themselves to go over into the Shenandoah Valley as that seems to be an utterly useless movement, but will push straight for the Rappahannock, and then for Richmond, unless Gen. Grant should manage to intercept them. It is not supposed that there is even the slightest possibility of capturing them.

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The Washington Chronicle of the 14th July gives an account from the battle-field before Fort Stevens. There were evidences of hard fighting there. Our loss was about three hundred, killed, wounded and missing.

Nailed to a tree was found a copy of Byron's poems, on the fly-leaf of which was written the following:

Near Washington, July 12.—Now, Uncle Abe, you had better be quiet the balance of your Administration. We only came near your town that time, just to show you what we could do, but if you go on in your mad career, we will come soon again, and then you had better stand from under.

Your respectfully,
The worst rebel you ever saw,
18th Virginia Infantry.

The residences of Mr. Lay and Mr. Carberry, were seriously injured by shells from Fort Stevens to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters who were picking off the Union soldiers with their telescope rifles.

For Dying Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information, see Dyeing and Coloring, Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863—25¢.

had been deceived when they saw the heads of the columns of the Peninsular veterans of the 6th corps. The preservation of the mansion of Mr. F. P. Blair is due to the interference of Gen. Breckinridge, who was no doubt, influenced by the friendly relations formerly existing between himself and the owner. The private papers of Mr. Blair, composed of correspondence with Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and other men of mark, have not been destroyed, and his plate has been transferred to the residence of Mr. Wilson, with a note to him by Gen. Breckinridge. While the furniture and other personal effects of Marshal Bonnifant were destroyed, a large quantity of hay and wood was saved from the torch. The cattle, horses, calves, &c., of the residents were carried off.

The rebel dead were left unburied, and the badly wounded uncared for. About seventy of the latter were left at F. P. Blair's place. It is stated that the bulk of the rebel force commenced retreating at 11 A. M., June 13. The residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair was destroyed with all its contents, causing his considerable loss.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WILKERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge Court of Appeals.

M. M. BENTON, of KENTON.
For State Senator,
GEO. W. MONROE, of FRANKLIN.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections—political, general and local intelligence.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Mr. Hardwick's Card.

We would call the especial attention of the people of Powell and Montgomery to the card of Mr. J. N. B. HARDWICK. He talks right and will make the right kind of a Union Representative.

Our correspondent from the Twenty-Second is mistaken, as to the communication he speaks of having been addressed to the Commonwealth. It was addressed to the Louisville Journal, and published in it, in an editorial article. We were absent from Frankfort at the time, and though we heard of it, we did not read it—that copy of the Journal having been misplaced.

Col. Monroe declines the canvass.

We sincerely regret, as we know the Union men of this Senatorial District will all do, as they learn the fact, that Col. Monroe has declined the canvass for Senator, because by age he will be ineligible to take his seat. We believe that no one regrets the fact more than the gallant Colonel himself. Had he made the canvass, there is no doubt but that he would have been elected by a triumphant majority. The opposition which had been arrayed against him, because he was a brave and distinguished soldier of the Union army would have rallied every lover of the country to his support. We append Col. Monroe's letter, withdrawing from the canvass.—

FRANKFORT, KY., July 10, 1864
Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

GENTLEMEN: Upon examining the Constitution, I find that the age required by law entitling one to a seat in the Senate is thirty years. I am ineligible, and must, therefore, decline to make the canvass. I sincerely thank the District Union Convention for the compliment of the nomination, and am with great respect,

Yours, &c.,
Geo. W. MONROE

The Louisville Democrat is right. We hold that there is no middle ground in this struggle. As Judge Douglas said: There are—there can be, but two classes in this war: patriots and traitors. To that sentiment every chord of our heart responds in sympathy. They that are not for the Union and for the Government, are against the Union and the Government. There is, —there can be, no middle ground. And those who, like the Democrat, are crying peace—when there is no peace; and can be no peace to the Union, whilst the rebellion is waged, and traitors vaunt their treason,—are, to say the least, moral traitors. They have the will to commit treason; but are restrained from the overt act by their cowardly fears. They preach treason; their opposition to the Government and the prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion; leads others to commit the overt act, and aids and comforts the rebel in their unholy, hell-born attempt to destroy the Government of the United States.

In this insurrection there can be but two parties—patriots, and traitors. The Louisville Democrat started right; it ran well for a season; but its disappointed ambition to be the ruler—the leader, under WICKLIFFE, WOLFE, HEAD, & CO., soon choked its patriotism; and since it has labored with all its efforts, on the verge of overt acts, to aid the rebels and obstruct, hinder, retard, delay, defeat the Government in putting down the insurrection, and crushing the rebellion. Professing its love of the Union, provided the Democratic leaders that caused the civil war are put in power, its labors are alone aiding treason and comforting traitors. There is no middle ground. We are on the side of our country; the Democrat must either be with us, or for JEFF. DAVIS's pseudo-confederacy.

The Louisville Journal, in sneering at Washington, quotes these lines from SHAKESPEARE:

"Grim visaged war has smothered his wrinkled front,
And capsizes nimble in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious pleasures of a lute."

Did the exploits of the Junior at the Capital Hotel in this place, during PYRON's siege of Frankfort—in hiding behind rebel crinoline—cause him to remember the lines? He may have here capered remarkably nimble; though it was not to the music of a lute, but to hide from the music of minie balls.

The Louisville Journal, true to its character, sneers at the defence of the Federal Capital, against the late rebel attack, as it did at the defence of the State Capital by Gov. BRAMLETTE.

It would, if it dared, sneer at our Executive,—Gen. LINDSEY, Gen. BOYLE, etc., as it does at the President and Secretary STANTON, who were on the ground,

like Gov. BRAMLETTE, Gen. LINDSEY, Gen. BOYLE etc., encouraging the defenders. But while to do so would be very consonant with its feelings, the hope of the attainment of a certain end, prevents it following its instincts.

The Louisville Democrat says "new converts should be zealous more so than old professors." Well, the Democrat should know. The Editor used to be a ramping Whig; and then he was converted, in one night's time, into the most ultra and terrible Democrat. In 1861 the Democrat was, or professed to be, enthusiastically Union. It professed, and seemed truly to have imbued the spirit of Senator DOUGLAS, who would acknowledge but two parties in this country: TOTAL MEN, and traitors! But in the winter of 1862-1863, a change began, and in March 1863, the chrysalis emerged into an aider and abettor of the insurrection, if it is tried by Judge DOUGLAS's standard: for certainly it will not be contended that the Democrat has, in the slightest manner, given any help to the Government to destroy the rebellion; whilst it has advocated the withholding of men and money, and every means of overcoming the insurrection; thus giving aid and assistance to JEFF. DAVIS and his traitor confederates. It is doing so, too, with all that zeal which is characterized by the maxim "One renegade is worse than ten Turks." No wonder the Democrat is so zealous in its advocacy of measures and means to aid the traitors and rebels; it desires to prove to its associates that it is earnest.

On the 14th July, Capt. ASBURY, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, with seven men, and accompanied by Lieut. JONES, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, while out on a scout for guerrillas in Meade county, were ambushed by a band of murderers, numbering twenty-five to thirty. Lt. JONES was instantly killed, and Capt. ASBURY, and two of his men severely, if not mortally wounded.

Meade, Hardin, Spencer, Crittenden, and counties adjoining and beyond appear to be overrun with guerrillas.

On Friday night GEORGE JESSE and fifty of his band encamped at Mr. J. C. VENABLES, in Shelby. Seven of his men went to the turnpike gate a mile North from Shelbyville, and robbed the keeper of \$30. About 2 o'clock, Saturday morning seven of them were in the edge of Shelbyville, but were scared off by two citizens firing at them. In their haste to get away they dropped in the road a fine pistol and a rifle.

A force of Federal cavalry came into Shelbyville Friday evening, just after supper time, on a charge, having been informed, some five miles from town, that JESSE and two hundred of his men were in the place.

We hope they will continue their pursuit, until they exterminate him and his gang.

The seven men that came to Shelbyville,

we presume were spies, endeavoring to ascertain if there were any Union forces there;

or if they could surprise the Home Guard.

He said the Government had high authority, justifying the arming of the slaves.

The Romans he said, after they were defeated by Hannibal at Cannae, armed 8,000 slaves to assist in defending the City of Rome, all of whom obtained their freedom.

And the slaves were armed upon other occasions by the Romans.

In the American Revolution, Virginia, New York, and other States armed the slaves to assist in achieving our liberty and independence, and after the war was over the Legislatures of the States passed acts giving freedom to all slaves who had served through the war or were honorably discharged, Virginia, in her act saying that it was "just and reasonable that all persons who had contributed toward the establishment of American liberty and independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their trials and labors." This was denounced as uncivilized upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order.

George M. Thomas, the Union elector for the 9th District, has already commenced the canvas for Lincoln and Johnson. On the 4th day of July he made a speech to a mass Union meeting of the citizens of Carter and Lewis in Laurel Creek. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the mountains. Mr. Thomas Shinn, L. W. Pearce, and certain Union men had entered into an agreement by which the rebels and conservatives were to unite for the purpose of defeating Lincoln and Johnson in Kentucky. He gave it as his opinion that the conspiracy would fail in part; that a good many Union men who were acting with the conservatives would reject such a proposition with scorn and contempt. He said certain men in Kentucky, who had been acting with the Union party, now believed that the South would succeed, and they were preparing to take Kentucky out of the Union and join the Southern Confederacy. This he predicted would be a complete failure. He warned Union men to beware of those who were denouncing and opposing every measure of the Government adopted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. He said they were enemies in disguise.

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MISCELLANY.

Things that Never Die,

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes,
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother when he needed,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed—
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sobs of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss;
If with a firm unshaking faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,
Those things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse, that chills the heart;
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept,
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to win love—
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on them from on high,
And angel voices say to them—
These things shall never die.

Ashamed of Her Father.

Little Sallie was the daughter of an honest blacksmith, and was a very frank, warm-hearted child. A new house had been erected on a high hill near, by a fine gentleman from the city, and Sallie was quite delighted to see in his carriage, drawn by two bay horses, a sweet little girl about her own age. Once when she was in the shop, they stopped to say something to Giles about shoeing the horses, and Sallie smiled at Lucy, who, in return threw her a great big apple. She caught it so nicely that they both laughed heartily, and became friends; for little children have none of that mean pride which we sometimes see among other people, till they are taught it.

One day, when Sallie was dressed very neatly, she asked leave to take a walk, and bent her steps toward the mansion on the hill. She did not know how to go round by the road, so she climbed over fence and rail till she reached the grounds. There to her delight, she saw Lucy on a little gray pony, which the coachman was leading carefully by the bridle. She rode up to the wall and asked in a kind voice, "Have you been there?"

Sallie laughed, and said, "No, I'm Sallie; don't you remember me? I came to play with you little while. May that man open the gate for me? It is very heavy."

"I should like to play with you, and to let you ride on my pony," replied pleasant little Lucy, "but I know that mamma would not allow me to play with you."

"Why not?" asked Sallie, in wonder. "I never say naughty words, and I'm dressed all clean this afternoon."

"Oh! it is because your father is a blacksmith, and has a smutty face and hands!"

"Oh! the smut washes off!" replied the innocent child. "He is always clean in the evening; and when he has his Sunday clothes on, he's the handsomest man in the world! Mother is pretty all the time!"

"Oh! but mamma would not let you in, I know, because your father shoves the horses," added Lucy.

"That is no harm, is it? Don't your father want his horses shod?" asked the wondering Sallie.

"Yes; but he won't let me play with poor people's children," answered Lucy.

"We're not poor; we're very rich," replied Sallie. "Father owns the house, and the darlings' little baby boy in the world!"

But after all this argument, little Lucy shook her head sadly, and said "I would not dare to ask you in; but I'll give you some flowers."

So Sallie went back over the fence and wall, wondering much at what had passed. Then, for the first time in her life, she wished that her father would wear his Sunday clothes all the week, just as the minister, and the doctor, and Lucy's father did. She almost felt ashamed of him—so noble and kind and good—as she entered the shop to wait for him. She stood by the forge trying to enjoy the sight of the sparks as they danced and sought each other after each stroke of the hammer. But her thoughts were so troubled that she could not see them nor the beautiful pictures which she always found before the blazing fire—mountains, castles, churches, angels, all were gone, and there was nothing left in the black shop but a coal fire, hot sparks and a smutty man; tears came into Sallie's eyes, but she crowded them back, because she could not tell why she shed them.

The fire was out; the blacksmith pulled off his apron, laid aside his hammer, and took the soft hand of Sallie in his own hand and smutty one. For the first time in her life she withdrew it to see if the black coat was off.

Just then the cars came in, creaking and whizzing; and to her joy she saw her little Lucy on the platform, waiting for her father. The conductor helped him from the steps, and he called out to Lucy.

"Take my hand, child;" but she put both hands up to her face to hide it, and sprang into the carriage alone; while the coachman, with a blushing face, almost lifted the finely dressed gentleman into it. Oh, what a sad sight! He had been drinking wine, till his reason was gone, and he could not walk; so his own child was ashamed of him!

Then Sallie grasped the hard hand of Giles, not caring now whether the smut rubbed off or not, and told him all that was in her heart.

"Oh, father," she cried. "I was so wicked, that I was just beginning to be ashamed of you, because your face was black, and you did not dress up like a gentleman all the time! I'm so glad you are a blacksmith, instead of a drunken man! Poor little Lucy she is ashamed of her father, although he has on a fine coat, and gold buttons in his shirt!"

Advice to a Bride.

"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth; and though there were, it would not be found at court. Greatness is exposed to affliction often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let

him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other galls of ill-humor with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined! You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights are well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gainsaid by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behavior."

Beauty is a captivating, but fading flower, which often leads its youthful possessor into many dangers, many distresses. Happy is it for those who are distinguished for their outward charms, that they are sheltered under the parental roof. Happy for them that the watchful eye regards them with rigid circum-spection. Few in the early period of life are insensible to flattery, or deaf to the voice of adoration. Beware of the datterer; but be not deceived by fair speeches. Be assured, the man that wishes to render you vain to your outward charms has a mean opinion of your sense and mental qualifications.

Remember, too, that a young girl, vain of her beauty, and whose chief study and employment is the decoration of her person, is a most contemptible character; and that the more you are distinguished for the charms of your face and graces of your form, the more you are exposed to danger. The rose is born from its parent stem in the pride of beauty; the jessamine is scarcely permitted to blossom, before it is plucked; and no sooner are their beauties faded, than the merciless hand which was eager to obtain them, throws them away in contempt; whilst the primrose, the violet, the lily of the valley, and the snowdrop, less exposed to observation, escape unharmed and uninjured by the spoiler's hand.

Learn, fair daughter of beauty, from the court, to court the friendly shade; and from the primrose, be convinced that your best security may be found in retirement. If you wish to be admired, be seldom seen; and if you are desirous of having a sincere lover in your train, let virtue, modesty and sweetness be the only lures you make use of to ensnare.

You may then, perhaps, by your good qualities, retain the heart which was at first captive to your beauties; and when time has robbed you of the graces and innocent cheerfulness of youth, secure a sincere and tender friend to console you in the hours of affliction, and watch over you when deprived of those charms that first made him solicitous to obtain your love.

Repine not, my young readers, though your virtues be concealed in a homely form. If you have secured the virtues of the mind, you need not envy others the beauty of the face. And ye who are decorated with outward grace, be not vain for such fading externals, but tremble lest they should tempt the designing to lead you into error.

Had you less beauty been, you known less care; Ladies are happiest, moderately fair.

Neglect not, then, in the giddy hours of youth, to make your mind a fit companion for the most lovely. Personal charms may please for a moment; but the more lasting beauties of an improved understanding can never tire. We are soon weary of looking at a picture, though executed in a masterly style; and she who has only beauty to recommend her has but little chance of meeting a lover who will not grow indifferent to a mere portrait, particularly when its colors are faded by the subduing hand of time.

Then it is that modesty and sweetness of temper are particularly observed; and the loss of beauty will not be regretted by the man it first made your captive.

So, lovely fair, you blushing rose,
All hail the beauty as it flows:
Vain of her charms, she courts the sun,
And soon her gaudy race is run.

Observe, in yonder pensive date,
The white-robed Iris of the vale,
Pure emblem of the spotless maid,
Adorned with leaves that cannot fade,
Virtue, bright ornament of youth,
Sincerity, abounding truth.

Through all life's seasons these will please,
In all life's storm, secure heart's ease.

Little Eugenie.

A pretty little Parisian girl, some seven years of age, named Eugenie Perrault, was one day returning from school, with her basket on her arm. It was half-past five in the afternoon, and the day was exceedingly cold and damp. From the frame-work of a building, on her way, there emerged a little girl of eight years, with a sweet, pleasant face, but who trembled with cold, and was wet to the skin. She clasped her hands in trepidation, and said, "Oh Mademoiselle, have you a bit of bread in your basket? I am very hungry."

"Oh dear, yes," replied Eugenie, "I have some, and will gladly give it to you; see, here it is; but how wet you are, poor child!"

"Yes, Mademoiselle," replied that little girl, "I have been out, wandering about this great strange city a long time. My father brought me to Paris from the country; he told me to wait for him a while at the door of a wine shop, but he went out by another door, without coming for me. I am afraid he wanted to leave me, in this great crowded, lonely place."

"Have you a mother?" asked Eugenie, with tears in her brown eyes.

"No, she is dead."

"Have you little brothers or sisters?"

"Yes, there are seven of us; and we eat a great deal of bread; and our father says he must have his wine; so, I suppose he thought best to loose me, just as people sometimes loose kittens, when there are too many of them."

"Well, poor dear," said Eugenie, as the forlorn child's tears were rolling fast down her pale cheeks, "come home with me. I have a good mother; she will feed you and give you a nice bed, and you shall be my little sister."

Then Eugenie took the forsaken child by the hand, she led her home.

"See, mamma," she said, "here is a poor little girl whose father has abandoned her, and she can not find him. You will take care of her, will you not, dear mamma?"

You know that the blessed Saviour says that whoever does good to his poor little ones does good to Him, and he will bless you, ma'am."

The good woman could not resist this solemn entreaty, and from that hour the motherless little girl was dressed and treated as one of the family.

The father of Eugenie kindly assented to the adoption of the stranger, and cheerfully took upon himself the burden of her support. Yet he was no rich merchant or nobleman, but an honest and simple working man, a type founder.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-2m.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

SETTLEMENTS!!

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the State-ma office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person. The latest news pertaining to the War Civil, Military, Agricultural, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries, and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Tracts—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance.....\$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington Kentucky.

March 23, 1864.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHEYLOCK & REA

WE have leased the Carriage Manufactory of H. H. & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, CASH.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864—336-3m.

Louisville National UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the public speakers, or in the press. The size of things, at all times a source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be now only without protection or excuse, we would have it recognized at once that those who have incurred and professed it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$6 00 for six months; \$20 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSESERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Commissary Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-td-311.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.
J. L. Sullivan's Creditors, p/r/s,

In Equity.

J. L. Harlan's heirs & others, Def'ts,

In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debt against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in her favor.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. L. Harlan's, file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY in JUNE, 1864.

G. W. GWIN,

Master